Carolina Observer.

VOL. XI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 19, 1827. [NO. 528.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be published till forbid, and charged accordingly.
All letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Medical Notice.

THE SUBS *David O. La Rue* and *James T. Gilliam* have entered into a copartnership under the name of *La Rue & Gilliam*, offer to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, their services as Physicians and Surgeons. Unless professionally employed, they may at all times be found at their Office in Row-street, well known as the old Post Office, opposite to the office of Doct. Benjamin Robinson.

Fayetteville, July 5th, 1827.—27tf.

Doct. J. T. Gilliam

Begs leave to return his acknowledgments to the public for the liberal share of patronage he has received in connecting himself with a Physician of acknowledged worth, talents and learning, he hopes for an increased share of confidence in again tendering his professional services to the community.

Music, French, Drawing and Painting on Velvet.

MADAME *BEZE PERRY* informs her friends, and the public generally, that having returned from South Carolina, and settled herself again in this place, will, on the 16th of this month, open a School for Young Ladies, to teach them Music, French, Drawing and Painting on paper, also painting on velvet.

Lessons in French and Drawing will be each, three times a week, from 12 o'clock till half past 1. Lessons in Music three times a week, three quarters of an hour each lesson, and at such hour as will suit the Ladies.

TERMS.

For three lessons pr. week, per quarter,	$15
Drawing and Painting on velvet per do.	10
Music, per do.	10

Fayetteville, 12th July, 1827. 27tf.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the firm of *H. Bradford & Co.*, of Fayetteville, are requested to settle their accounts with Mr. John Lippitt, who is duly authorized to receive the same and grant discharges.

H. BRADFORD & CO.
By WM. BRADFORD,
Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1827. 27tf.

Land for Sale.

I wish to sell my Plantation lying in Wake county, adjoining James Huckabee, Mrs. Ann Hayes and others, twenty-one miles south west from Raleigh, and twenty north west from Fayetteville, on Buckhorn, containing 643 acres, well improved, with a Dwelling House containing four rooms below, Smoke House and two negro Kitchens, a Horse Stable, Corn Crib, Cotton Gin House, with all the running Gear for a small Grist Mill and Cotton Gin which I have there; also, an apparatus for distilling whiskey. There House with a never failing Spring within twenty yards of the dwelling house, of as good water as any in the up country. I will also sell the present crop of cotton and corn now growing; the land is in a good state of cultivation, and perhaps the soil is as good as in the neighbourhood. This situation is worthy the attention of any person who lives in the upper country, as a summer retreat, it being as healthy a place as any in North Carolina, and having the advantages of being convenient to market for the sale of the crop raised on the land.

Terms will be accommodating. Apply to Jesse Hayes, the Overseer, who lives on the land, or to the subscriber.

H. WEBB.

Fayetteville, July 11, 1827. 27tf.

☞ The Editor of the Wilmington Recorder will please insert the above three insertions and forward his account to the Observer office.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber in smaller sums and larger amounts, are requested to make immediate payment. He is in want of money and must have it.

W. L. HAWLEY.

July 5, 1827. 27-4t.

Petersburg and Fincastle, Va. STAGE.

The Subscribers, on the 24th inst. (June,) will commence running a *STAGE* from Lewisburg to Fincastle; this will connect their Line which runs from Ohio river, with the Valley Stages from to Lynchburg, Lynchburg, &c., and will enable persons visiting Walker's Sulphur, Red and Sweet Sulphur, Salt, Sweet, Blue or White Sulphur, to do so by Stage conveyance. The Stage will leave Lewisburg every Sunday morning and arrive at Fincastle every Monday evening; and will depart from Fincastle Tavern in Fincastle every Tuesday on the arrival of the Valley Stage from the south.

The Passage in this Stage, for each person, there will be charged,

From Fincastle to	Walker's Sulphur	$ 75
do	Sweet Springs	2 50
do	Union	4 25
do	Salt or Sweet Sulphur	4 50
do	Lewisburg	5 75
do	White Sulphur	6 50

Each passenger will be allowed to take 20*lbs*, of baggage free of charge, but all over that will be charged for at the rate of $4 per cwt. per 100 miles. Care will be required of gentlemen in health to walk the mountains. Those who first register their names at the places where the Stage stops, shall have the preference.

J. F. CALDWELL,
D. SURBOUGH.

Fincastle, Month 9th, 1827. 27-3t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1827.

In consequence of the Resignation of *John B. Kelly*, Esq. County Solicitor, and *Edward L. Winslow*, Esq. Treasurer of Public Buildings for said County, *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the newspapers printed in Fayetteville, requesting the attendance of the Justices of the Peace for said County, on Thursday of next term, for the purpose of supplying said vacancies.—Test;

JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

27tC.

Stills

OF various sizes, from 30 to 70 gallons, made by an experienced workman from Guilford County, for sale at the Wagon Yard.

Fayetteville, July 12. 27-6w,

New Firm.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership under the firm of *Whitehead & Fuller*, offer for sale at their Store in the Brick Row, a few doors west of Hall & Johnson's, the following *GOODS.*

45 bags Coffee,
4 hhds and 30 bbls Sugar,
12 hhds Molasses,
4000 lbs Castings,
25 bbls apple Brandy,
25 do country Whiskey,
15 do N. E Rum,
20 kegs cut Nails,
1300 bushels Salt,

Iron assorted, German and blistered Steel, Trace Chains, Sad Irons, Wagon Boxes, Shot, Lead, Powder, Loaf and lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Corn, Bacon, Lard, Flour, manufactured Tobacco, Shoe Thread, together with other articles in the Grocery line.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD,
THOMAS FULLER.

Will receive Cotton on storage, attend to the sale and delivery of it on the most favorable terms. Their Warehouse is so situated as to be in little or no danger from fire. *July 5.*

Hat Store.

THE Subscribe: having taken the Store one door west of the Cape Fear Bank, intends keeping on hand a large and extensive assortment of Fayetteville and Northern manufactured *HATS*, which he will dispose of on as liberal terms as can be obtained in North Carolina, at wholesale or retail. As he carries on the manufacturing business, all orders will be promptly attended to and the work executed with neatness, durability and dispatch.

Hats exchanged or repaired on terms to suit customers.

Cash and the highest price given for all kinds of Fur and Wool. SAM'L STEEL.

Fayetteville, June 28, 1827. 25tf.

New Goods.

J. & S. BIRDSALL

HAVING received a part of their supply of *Spring and Summer GOODS*, together with an additional stock of *genuine LIQUORS and GROCERIES*, invite the attention of customers, being determined to sell as low as any other House.

AMONG THE DRY GOODS ARE:

3-4 & 6-4 fine and super Ginghams,
3-4 & 4-4 do do Prints, new patterns,
Cambric and Jaconet Muslins,
Mull mull and book do
Do do sprig'd and tambored,
Hair cord and checked do
Swiss Muslins, in great variety,
Silks and Satins, plain and figured,
Blk Canton and Nankin Crapes,
Cote Pally and Barrege,
Fancy silk Hdkfs,
Thread Laces and Edgings,
Ditto Bobbinett and Veils,
Waist Belts and Sashes,
Silk Hosiery, Ladies' and Gentlemen's,
Ditto Gloves, do do.
Cotton and thread do do.
Ditto do half Hose.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Super black and blue Cloths and Cassimeres,
Ditto do silk and fancy Vestings,
White Drillings, French and Russia, superior,
Brown Drillings, do do.
French Bombazine and Denmark Satteens,
Cotton Florentines and Cassinetts,
Yellow and blue Nankins, superior,
Blk Circassians and twilled Bombazetts,
Russia Sheetings and Diapers.
Irish Linens in whole and half pieces, some very fine,
Thread Cambric and cambric Hkfs, large size,
Suspenders, patent and nett do.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Shirtings and Sheetings, brown and bleached,

GENUINE LIQUORS AND GROCERIES.

Old Madeira and Teneriffe Wines,
Ditto Sherry and Lisbon do.
Ditto Port in bottles,
Cogniac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Rum,
Imperial, gun powder and Hyson Tea,
Pepper and Spice,
Lump and loaf Sugar.

ALSO,

An assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

May 17. 19-4ws 8wa

C. & P. MALLETT

HAVE NOW ON HAND, AND FOR SALE:

15 Tons Swedes IRON, assorted,
German, Cast, English, and American Steel,
CASTINGS, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles, and Wagon Boxes; Cut Nails,

Together with their usual supply of

GROCERIES, WINES, and LIQUORS, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY, which, with a large and general assortment of CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, makes their stock unusually complete.

☞ Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine. Country Produce at full market prices will be received in payment.

ON HAND,

12 Hhds. Molasses,
1200 gallons Whiskey, and
800 do Apple Brandy.

Fayetteville, Dec. 5.

To Rent,

THE *STORE HOUSE* on Green Street, lately occupied by M. & H. McPherson. For terms, apply to JNO. HUSKE.

November 29. 95tf.

BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Neatly printed and for sale at this Office.

Talking Wife.—As the climbing of a sandy way is to the feet of the aged, so is a wife full of words to a quiet man.

Friendship.—Crito must be a miserable man, who never was known to have a friend even of his own degree. He is rich, he is great, he has wit; any of these three qualities would have got another man either friends or followers. He has not good nature.—*Rowe.*

THE LADIES.

(Translated from the French.)

The critics of the fair sex tell us they are vain, frivolous, ignorant, coquettish, capricious, and what not. Unjust that we are! it is the fable of the Lion and the Man. But since the ladies have become authors they can take their revenge, were they not too generous for such a passion. Though they have learned to paint, their sketches of man are gentle and kind.

But if the ladies were what surly misanthropes call them, who is to blame? Is it not we who spoil—who corrupt—who mislead them?

Is it surprising that a pretty woman should be vain, when we daily praise to her face her charms, her taste and her wit? Can we blame her vanity when we tell her that nothing can resist her attractions,—that there is nothing so barbarous which she cannot soften,—nothing so elevated that she cannot subdue? when we tell her, that her eyes are brighter than day,—that her form is fairer than summer,—more refreshing than spring,—that her lips are vermilion,—that her skin combines the whiteness of the lily with the carnation of the rose?

Do we censure a fine woman as frivolous, when we unceasingly tell her that no other study becomes her but that of varying her pleasures; that she requires no talent but for the arrangement of new parties,—no ideas beyond the thought of the afternoon's amusement? Can we blame her frivolity, when we tell her that her hands were not made to touch the needle, or to soil their whiteness in domestic employments? Can we blame her frivolity, when we tell her, the look of seriousness chases from her cheek the bloom where rest the Loves and the Graces; that dull reflection clouds her brow with care; and that she who thinks, sacrifices the smile that makes beauty charm, and the gaiety that renders wit attractive?

How can a pretty woman fail to be ignorant, when the first lesson she is taught is that beauty supersedes and dispenses with every other quality; that all she needs to know, is that she is pretty; that to be intelligent, is to be pedantic; and that to be more learned than one's neighbor is to incur the reproach of absurdity and affectation?

Shall we blame her for being a coquet, when the indiscriminate flattery of every man teaches her that the homage of one is as good as that of another? It is the same darts, the same flames, the same beaux, the same coxcombs. The man of sense, when he attempts to compliment, recommends the art of the beau, since he condescends to do with awkwardness, what a monkey can do with grace. With all she is a goddess, and to her all men are equally mortals. How can she prefer, when there is no superiority; or be constant when there is no merit?

Is she capricious? Can she be otherwise, when she hears that the universe must be proud to wait her commands—that the utmost of a lover's hopes, is to be the humblest of her slaves—that to fulfil the least of her commands, is the highest ambition of her adorers?

And are men so unjust as to censure the idols made by their own hands? Let us be just; let us begin the work of reformation. —When men cease to flatter, women will cease to deceive; when men are wise, women will be wise to please. The ladies do not force the taste of the men; they only adapt themselves to it. They may corrupt and be corrupted;—they may improve and be improved.

The Flower Forget-me-not.—Mills, in his work upon Chivalry, mentions that the beautiful little flower called Forget-me-not, was known in England as early as the time of Edward IV. and, in a note, he gives the following pretty incident, in explanation of the name:

"Two lovers were loitering along the margin of a lake, on a fine summer evening; when the maiden discovered some flowers of the Myosotis growing on the water, close to the bank of an island, at some distance from the shore. She expressed a desire to possess them, when her knight, in the true spirit of chivalry, plunged into the water, and swimming to the spot, cropped the wished for plant; but his strength was unable to fulfil the object of his achievement; and feeling that he could not regain the shore, although very near it, he threw the flowers upon the bank, and, casting a last affectionate look upon his lady-love, he said, "forget-me-not," and was buried in the water."

Hugh King, a soldier, was executed at St. Louis on the 27th of May, for the murder of Martin Green. At the place of execution he delivered a neat speech, and among other admonitory remarks are the following: "I can trace most of overt acts of wickedness to intemperance. The influence of ardent spirits has been to destroy my reason, for the time being. I often had a faint and sometimes no recollection of things that transpired when I was partially intoxicated. I have no recollection of killing Sergeant Green, nor of firing a gun that day, nor of many things which are said to have transpired about that day time. I had been several days most of the time under the influence of liquor, yet I do not plead this as any justification of my crime. From the testimony of others, I can have no doubt but I shot Green, though I never harbored ill will against him. According to the laws of God and my country, I have forfeited my life.

MR. BROUGHAM.

The reader will no doubt be pleased with the following striking description of the powers of Mr. Brougham, as an Orator. It is from a late letter from a gentleman in London.

I was greatly struck by Brougham's appearance and manner when he rose from the seat behind Canning to reply to Mr. Dawson. Having been used to see him in the very front rank of the opposite benches, denouncing Ministers in the most bitter and biting terms, it was curious to hear that well-known voice in the rear of the Minister and about to vindicate his measures and principles. It is one of the mysteries of politics which I never could understand. I have frequently heard this extraordinary man, and have marvelled at his powers of sarcasm, but never did the dreadful severity of that sarcasm strike me so forcibly as now. It fell upon the miserable creatures (Dawson and Lethbridge,) before him with awful effect. He covered them all over with his contempt, as if it were a garment. You cannot form an adequate idea of that contempt from the printed speech. You must witness the consummate expression of scorn which mantles over his sallow features;—catch the glances of his serpent eye as they fasten on the victim; and follow the direction of his long wiry finger pointing out the object of his invective, who sits trembling and writhing, and cursing himself for having crossed the path of this oratorical Hyena.

Brougham is never satisfied with the terrible. He always mingles with it something of the ludicrous. After having glutted his fiercer passions, he begins a strain of contemptuous jesting with his opponent, and ends by gibbeting him up to the common laughter of the house. No wonder that this dangerous faculty is always involving him in disputes and quarrels. It is an unenviable and unamiable gift, though to the latter epithet Mr. Brougham is a solitary exception, for a more amiable and kind-hearted being does not exist. In the course of his speech he alluded to some impalpable barrier to his taking office. What that barrier is, no one accurately knows, but the general supposition is, that the King has set a seal of exclusion upon him.

Boston, July 3.

Type Casting.—A machine has been invented and built by Mr. Peter Sturtevant, and Mr. Edwin Star, the head mechanics of the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry, which is likely to be of very important use in the art of type making. It is a machine for casting the type, by merely turning a crank, thereby avoiding the laborious and dilatory process of casting by hand. The operation by this machine may be performed by a boy, or a person entirely unskilled, with double the rapidity of the best caster, and so much greater is the force by which the metal is injected into the moulds, than that exerted in casting in the usual method, that there is rarely, if ever, an imperfect face in casting the most slender and difficult letter. There is, besides, less waste of metal than in the ordinary mode of casting.—The machine is not complex, and is little likely, as far as we can judge from its construction, to get out of order. We forbear giving a more particular description, because the ingenious inventors have not yet secured the benefit of their improvement by a patent. This, we presume, they will do without delay, and in the mean time the machine will be introduced into use in the extensive Foundry abovementioned.

Daily Advertiser.

From the New York Enquirer.

One of the most distinguished of *good society* in this city was once a very poor man: quite a common occurrence. Dining in early life in company with several liberal clever fellows, he said very emphatically, "If I could command twelve hundred dollars, I feel confident that I could go into a line of business which would lead to a fortune." "And what security," said one of the most liberal of the party, "could you give for the repayment of that loan?" "The word of a man of honor." "You shall have it." With this twelve hundred the adventurer commenced a profitable business and repaid the loan. The generous friend however, by a routine of misfortunes fell into want, and meeting with the man whom he had made rich, he said to him in his own words, "If I had twelve hundred dollars I could regain what I have lost." 'What security can you give?' 'The word of a man of honor.'—"No money can be raised on such security," said the grateful and wealthy cit—so, stepping into his carriage, drawn by spotted ponies, he rode off, leaving his early friend and patron in utter despair.

Incompatibility of Offices.—S. Philips, of Geneva, New York, advertises his appointment as *Auctioneer*, and adds, "having been appointed 2d *Corporal*, no auctioneering can be done on parade days!"

A little child in Southington, Connecticut, having been trusted by its mother with an open knife, for which it had teased her, fell down and thrust the point of the knife directly into its heart. It died instantly.

From our enemies we expect evil treatment of every sort; we are prepared for it, we are animated by it, and we sometimes triumph in it.—*Bollingbroke.*

From the Wheeling Gazette.

We publish in our paper of to-day, a copy of a letter from Gen. Jackson to Carter Beverly, Esq. who is now in this place, and received by him in reply to a letter which he addressed to the General, requesting a confirmation of the statements which were first published in the Fayetteville Observer, in the form of an anonymous letter, of which Mr. Beverly is now the avowed author.—This letter from Gen. Jackson was, by permission of Mr. Beverly, put into the hands of Mr. Clay, on his arrival in this town on the 21st inst. Mr. Clay in the presence of a large number of gentlemen, declared in the most solemn and positive manner, that the statements contained in the letter, so far as concerned himself, had no foundation in truth, and so far as his knowledge authorized him to speak in behalf of his friends, he could pronounce it equally false and unfounded.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER DATED

Alleghany County, June 22d, 1827.

"Henry Clay arrived in Pittsburg on last Sabbath, and if Walsh's paper is entitled to credence, he left Washington City on the Sabbath preceding.

Part of the citizens of Pittsburg gave Mr. Clay a public dinner on the day before yesterday. The managers of the entertainment, in order to induce a great number to attend the dinner, or from laudable economy, or a desire to graduate the cost to the worth of the guest, limited the price of the dinner to each person to fifty cents. Let the motive be whatever it may, which dictated the price, this, combined with a curiosity to see the great political g———, and to hear him speak, together with the industry which had been used for several weeks previous to his arrival to procure subscribers to the dinner, enabled the managers to succeed in collecting a large party on the occasion.—Many of the friends of Jackson attended, under the avowal that it was not to be deemed a party measure; but the moment it was over, it was declared to be a test of the strength of the administration in the county of Alleghany.

Mr. Clay at Pittsburg.—The Pittsburg Mercury asserts that Mr. Clay visited the different manufacturing establishments in Pittsburg; that the workmen were solicited to attend *his* dinner in his presence; that those who were not able or willing to pay fifty cents for a dinner, received tickets gratis; and that, after all this, only 400 persons could be paraded, although the Committee of Arrangements were selected from the friends of Gen. Jackson and the Coalition, and pledged themselves that the dinner was intended to be a Manufacturers' dinner, without reference to the Presidential election.

It is asserted that one half, *at least*, of those who attended the dinner are the friends of Gen. Jackson, and regret having attended, since they find its character has been misrepresented. The result, however, has been, that a *Jackson* celebration for the 4th of July was arranged. It was soon ascertained that no house in the City was large enough to hold the subscribers, and Mr. Stevenson, the member of Congress from the City, has given the use of his property in the eastern part of the City. 3,000 tickets had been given out, a week before the celebration.

Mr. Rochester arrived at Louisville (Ky.) on the 18th ult.—On the 11th May, when he left Mexico, the Congress of nations had not assembled—and the *Louisville Advertiser* states, that from all it can learn, "we were induced to believe, the administration must soon be satisfied, that our Ministers to Panama, or Tacubaya, had as well be recalled." The Nat. Intelligencer is forced to admit, "that the Panama Mission may not result in any thing of consequence, *is possible*"—(*possible!*)—Mr. Binns himself (as if *ex cathedra*) informs, that of all the treaties made at Panama, (and which were to have been ratified on or before the 15th March last) *not one had been ratified*—that the Congress of Mexico would adjourn in a few days; and that no step had been taken there for a ratification of the treaties.

"The only ministers there deputed to Tacubaya, were those from the United States, one from Colombia, and one from Central America. The last two gentlemen had gone direct from Panama to Mexico, and there is reason to doubt whether they have received any instructions from their governments, since they left Panama: Under such discouraging circumstances it is impossible that any Congress can at present, assemble at Tacubaya."

It will be no honor to our country, for our ministers to be kept *dancing* attendance under such circumstances.

A meeting and a dialogue between two Kentucky Boatmen.

I. What are you?

T. Old Kentuck, half horse, half alligator, and a little bit of the snapping Turtle.

I. So am I. I've got the handsomest wife and prettiest sister of any man in Kentuck. I can out run, out hop, out jump, and knock down any man in these parts. I'm a real roarer.

T. I'm a steamboat.

I. I'm a sea serpent.

T. I'm Harry Clay.

I. I'm General Jackson.

T. I knock under to "Old Hickory."

pretend to unfold the cause;
for us to know that the times

Militia Captain's Executions

For sale at this Office

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 19, 1827.

We yesterday received Judge Murphey's Discourse, delivered at the late commencement of the University, and have, with considerable exertion, and to the exclusion of other matter previously in type, prepared the whole of it for this day's paper. It is much more interesting than any thing else we could give to our readers.

Having learnt that the Address will be immediately put to press in Raleigh, on account of the Dialectic Society, which ordered its publication, and presuming that a sufficient edition will be printed there to supply the public demand, we have declined publishing it in pamphlet form, and refer those who wish to procure it, to Messrs. J. Gales & Son.

THE ADDRESS.

The Literary Societies of this Institution have resolved that an Address be delivered before them annually, by some one of their Members. This resolution, if carried into effect in the spirit in which it has been adopted, will be creditable to the Societies, and favorable to the general Literature of the State. It is now more than thirty years since these Societies were established; and all the Alumni of this University have been members of one or the other of them. Upon these Alumni, and upon others who shall go forth from this University, our hopes must chiefly rest for improvement in our Literary character; and their zeal for such improvement cannot fail to be excited by being annually called together, and one of them selected to deliver a public Discourse upon the progress and state of our Literature, or some subject connected therewith. The Societies have conferred on me an unmerited honor, by appointing me to deliver the first of these Discourses. I accepted the appointment with pride, as it was an evidence of their esteem: yet with humility, from a conviction of my inability to meet public expectation —an inability of which I am conscious at all times, but particularly so after a painful and tedious illness.

Little that is interesting in the History of Literature can be expected in the infancy of a Colony, planted on a Continent three thousand miles distant from the mother country, in the midst of a wilderness, and surrounded by savages. Under such circumstances, civilization necessarily declines, and manners and language degenerate. When the first patent was granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1584, the English language had received considerable improvement: Spencer had published his Fairy Queen; Shakespeare his Plays, Sir Philip Sidney his Arcadia; Knolles his general History of the Turks; and our Theology had been enriched by the eloquent writings of Hooker. This improvement was not confined to the learned; it had already extended itself to the common people, particularly in the towns and villages; and the language of the first colonists no doubt partook of this improvement. But these colonists were all adventurers: they joined in Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition, only for the purpose of making fortunes; and their chief hope was, that they would quickly find gold in abundance, and return home to enjoy their wealth. This delusive hope continued for many years to beguile adventurers, who, not finding the treasure they came in quest of, became idle and profligate, and abandoned a country in which they had met with nothing but disappointment. Sir Walter Raleigh, after expending a large part of his estate in attempts to settle a colony, assigned to Thomas Smith of London, and his associates, the privilege of trading to Virginia, and of continuing the colony. Thomas Smith was already famous in the annals of chivalrous adventure, and was destined to receive an increase of fame by new adventures upon this continent, in his wars with the Indians, and in his deliverance from death by Pocahontas. Under the advice of Raleigh he directed his efforts to the waters of the Chesapeake, and there planted a colony which became permanent, and from which Virginia and Carolina were peopled. A new Charter was granted to Thomas Smith and his associates, usually called the London Company, in 1606, and enlarged in 1609. This company continued, with many vicissitudes of fortune, until the year 1626, when it was dissolved. The History of the colony, to the time of this dissolution, was written by Thomas Smith, and also by Stith. These men were cotemporary with Lord Clarendon, who wrote the History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England. Their style and manner of writing, and the public papers published by the President and Council of the colony during this period, evidence great improvement in our language. The chaos in which it lay in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth, gradually gave way to the order and method which good sense introduced into every pursuit. The pedantry and conceits which disfigured our Literature in the reign of James the 1st, yielded to the influence of good taste. Sir Walter Raleigh published his History of the World; Lord Bacon his Historical and Philosophical Works, and Moral Essays; and our Poetry was adorned by the writings of Milton, Dryden, Butler, and Otway. Shortly afterwards came Sir William Temple, Archbishop Tillotson, and others, who gave facility and grace to composition. These were new beauties, and pleased the nation more as they gave to style the charm of polished conversation.

Whilst the literary taste of the nation was thus improving, religious intolerance drove from England a great number of Quakers, Presbyterians and other Sectarians, who sought refuge in the Virginia colony. These soon met with the same persecution which had driven them from their native country. They were compelled to leave the colony; and Providence directing their course through the wilderness, they settled near Pasquotank and Perquimons, and formed the germ of the Carolina colony. Many of them were Quakers, and their descendants continue to occupy that district of country to this day.

In the year 1663, Charles the 2d granted the soil and seigniory of Carolina to eight Lords Proprietors; who, to encourage emigration, held out favorable terms. They promised to adventurers gratuities in land, according to the number of their respective families, and the most perfect freedom in the exercise of Religion. A Civil Government was established, purely representative; a circumstance to which may be attributed, in a great degree, the republican feelings and opinions which soon characterized the colony, and which led to the plan of civil polity under which we now live. When the Lords Proprietors discovered that the colony was likely to become numerous and powerful, they endeavored to restrain the civil and religious liberty which they had promised to emigrants. They established a new form of government, declaring the object to be, "to make the government of the colony agree as nearly as possible with the monarchy of which it was a part, and to avoid erecting a numerous democracy." This plan of government was the joint work of Lord Ashley and the celebrated John Locke; and its chief aim was to appoint orders of nobility, establish a powerful Aristocracy, and check the progress of republican opinions and manners. A more ridiculous plan for the government of the colony could not have been devised. The people were accustomed to equality and self government: a rank of nobility was odious to them; and they disregarded Laws which they had not been consulted in making. The prosperity of the Province declined, public morals relaxed, the laws lost their energy, a general spirit of discontent grew up, and ripened into rebellion. The Governors became corrupt, and the people idle and vicious. The attempt to give effect to the new plan of government entirely failed, and the Lords Proprietors abolished the plan, as unsuited to the condition of the colony. Two factions then arose; one that wished to establish a high toned prerogative Government: the other consisted of High Churchmen, who gained the ascendency, and by their violence brought the government into contempt. Their object was to deprive all Dissenters of the right of suffrage, to curtail their civil rights, and render their situation so oppressive as to compel them to leave the colony. A party of French Huguenots had emigrated to the colony, to enjoy that liberty of conscience and of worship which was denied to them in their native country. These people, entitled by their sufferings, no less than by their Protestantism, to the friendship and hospitality of the colonists, were treated with a cruelty that disgraced the High Church party. Being aliens, they were incapable of holding lands until they were naturalized; and this party having the ascendency in the Assembly, not only refused to naturalize them, but declared their marriages by Ministers not ordained by Episcopal Bishops, illegal, and their children illegitimate. The progress of this violent, persecuting spirit, was checked by the wise and conciliatory measures adopted by Governor Archdale. He assumed the government of the colony in 1695. He was a Quaker, and possessed, in an eminent degree, the philanthropy and command of temper for which this sect has been distinguished. He was one of the Proprietors of the Province, and, by the mere force of his character, overawed the turbulent, and restored good order. To this excellent man our ancestors were indebted for that tolerant provision in their militia law, which we still retain as part of our code; for granting exemption to men who were restrained by religious principles from bearing arms.

The religious intolerance of the High Church party was exerted with new energy after the departure of Governor Archdale from the Province. This party passed laws, which the Lords Proprietors ratified, to establish the Church of England, and to disable Dissenters from becoming members of the Assembly. This was in direct violation of the chartered rights of the colonists; the Dissenters remonstrated to the House of Lords; and Queen Anne, upon the advice of that body, caused these laws to be repealed. But the High Church party, steady to their purpose, varied their mode of attack. The spirit of intolerance grew with the growth of the Province. Emigration from the Virginia colony, and the patronage of the Lords Proprietors, gave to this party a decided majority in the Assembly; they levied a tax on each precinct for the support of a Minister, and built Churches. Protestant Dissenters were only permitted to worship in public, and then to be subject to the rules and restrictions contained in the several acts of Parliament. Quakers were permitted to affirm instead of swearing; but they could not hold an office of profit or trust, serve as Jurors, or give evidence by affirmation in any criminal case. This contest between the High Church party and the Dissenters, produced an hostility of feeling which time has softened, but which the lapse of more than a century has been insufficient to allay. This contest, however, promoted freedom of thought and inquiry among the people. It sharpened their understanding, and in a great degree supplied the place of books for Instruction. At that time there were few books in the colony; the library of a common man consisted of a Bible and a Spelling Book: the Lawyers had a few books on Law, and the Ministers a few on Theological subjects, and sometimes a few of the Greek and Roman Classics: for they, particularly the Presbyterian Ministers, were generally Schoolmasters, and with them the poor young men of the colony, who wished to preach the Gospel, or plead the Law, received their humble education. The turbulent spirit of the colonists, their leaning towards republicanism and sectarianism, had induced the Lords Proprietors to forbid the establishment of printing presses in the colony; and Sir William Berkley, who had the superintendence of this colony in 1671, gave thanks to Heaven that there was not a printing office in any of the southern provinces.

What improvement in Literature could be expected among a people who were thus distracted by faction, destitute of books, and denied the use of the press? Notwithstanding all these discouragements and disadvantages, however, the Literature of the colony evidently advanced. The public papers of that period are written in a perspicuous, nervous style, corresponding, in force of expression, purity of language, and perspicuity of arrangement, with similar writings in the reigns of Charles the Second, King William and Queen Anne. The intelligence of the common people, and the ability and learning of the men who managed the affairs of the colony in that period, are matters of surprise and astonishment to any one acquainted with the disadvantages under which the colony labored. The Assembly and the Courts of Justice sat in private houses. The acts passed by the Assembly were not printed; they were read aloud to the people at the first Court after they were passed; they were in force only for two years, and every biennial Assembly was under the necessity of re-enacting all that were thought useful. There was no printing press in the colony before the year 1746, at which time the condition of the Statute Book required a Revisal, and the public interest called aloud for the printing of it. The learning and literature of the colony were confined to the Lawyers and Ministers of the Gospel, most of whom were educated in England: And it was owing to this circumstance, chiefly that the literature of the colony advanced so steadily with that of the mother country.

The Legislation of the colony began to assume form and system in the reign of Queen Anne; and in the year after her death, 1715, the Assembly passed sixty-six acts, most of which had been frequently re-enacted before. Many of those acts remain in force to this day, and are monuments of the political wisdom and legal learning of that time. In style and composition they are equal to any part of our Statute Book; they are the first statutes of the colony that have come down to our time.

In the year 1729, the Lords Proprietors, with the exception of Lord Granville, surrendered to the Crown their right to the soil and seigniory of North Carolina; and from that time the population and prosperity of the colony rapidly increased. But in a few years the great contest commened between the prerogative of the Crown and the liberty of the colonial subject; which contest eventually terminated in the American Revolution. This contest gradually introduced into North Carolina, and into all the British Colonies, which took part in it, a style in composition which distinguishes this period from all others in English or American Literature: a style founded upon, and expressive of exalted feeling. Education embellished it and gave to it new beauties; but its force and impressive character were perceptible in the writings and speeches of ordinary men. What age or nation ever produced compositions superior to the addresses of the Continental Congress? Where or where shall we find a parallel to the correspondence of General Washington and the General Officers of the American Army? The style of these addresses and of this correspondence is the style of high thought, and of lofty, yet chastened feeling; and reminds the reader of the finest specimens of composition in Tacitus, and of the correspondence of Cicero and his friends after the death of Pompey.

There is something in the style and sentiment of the writings of this period which gives to them a magic charm, and seems to consecrate the subjects on which it is employed: a something connected with the finest perceptions of our nature. The reader is every moment conscious of it, yet knows not how to explain it. The high moral feeling and virtuous sympathy which characterised the American Revolution, have given to it a hallowedness of character. It is fortunate for us that Chief Justice Marshall has written the history of this revolution. Whatever may be the defects of his work, the history of our revolution will never be so well written again; no work on that subject will ever appear so well calculated to produce an useful effect upon its readers. Marshall was a soldier of the revolution, and possessed the finest genius: He was the personal friend of the Commander in Chief; He partook in all the feelings of the officers of the Army, and he has tranfused into his work that exalted sentiment which animated his compatriots in arms. This sentiment is strongly pourtrayed in the writings of the Marquis de Chastelleux and the Count de Rochambeau, two French General Officers in the American service, and in the correspondence of the Commander in Chief and the American General Officers. But it can never be embodied into an historical work by a man who did not feel it in all its force, in the American camp. Literary elegance disappears before such moral beauty. There is no historical work in any language, that can be read with so much advantage, such moral effect, by American youth, as Marshall's Life of Washington. They should read it with diligence, and read it often. They will never rise from the perusal of it without feeling fresh incentives both to public and private virtue.

The progress of the style which marked this period of the American Revolution, may be traced in No. Carolina from the administration of Governor Dobbs. It had become the common style of the leading men of the Colony before the meeting of the Continental Congress, in 1774. The correspondence and public papers of Samuel Johnston and Joseph Hewes, of Edenton, of William Hooper and Archibald McLaine, of Wilmington, of Richard Caswell, of Kingston, of Thomas Burke of Hillsborough, of Francis and Abner Nash, of Newbern, upon the great subjects which then engrossed the public attention, do honor to the literature of North Carolina at that time: they wrote upon matters of business; business that concerned the welfare of a nation: they wrote as they felt, and their compositions, coming warm from the heart, are free from affectation or pedantry, and equally free from that prolixity which is the vice of modern composition.

When these men disappeared, our Literature, in a great degree, disappeared with them. The war had exhausted the resources of the State, and ruined the fortunes of many individuals. We had no schools for the education of our youth; few of our citizens were able to send their sons to the northern Colleges or to Europe, to be educated. Two individuals who received their education during the war, were destined to keep alive the remnant of our literature, and prepare the public mind for the establishment of this University. These were William R. Davie and Alfred Moore. Each of them had endeared himself to his countrymen by taking an active part in the latter scenes of the war; and when public order was restored, and the Courts of Justice were opened, they appeared at the bar, where they quickly rose to eminence, and for many years shone like meteors in North Carolina. They adorned the Courts in which they practiced, gave energy to the laws, and dignity to the administration of justice. Their genius was different, and so was their eloquence. Davie took Lord Bolinbroke for his model, and Moore, Dean Swift: and each applied himself with so much diligence to the study of his model, that literary men could easily recognize in the eloquence of Davie, the lofty, flowing style of Bolinbroke, and in that of Moore, the plainness and precision of Swift. They roused the ambition of parents and their sons; they excited emulation among ingenuous youth; they depicted in glowing colours, the necessity of establishing a Public School or University, in which the young men of the state could be educated. The General Assembly resolved to found an University. I was present in the House of Commons when Davie addressed that body upon the bill granting a loan of money to the Trustees for the erection of the building of this University: and although more than thirty years have since elapsed, I have the most vivid recollection of the greatness of his manner and the powers of his eloquence upon that occasion. In the House of Commons he had no rival, and upon all great questions which came before that body, his eloquence was irresistable.

The genius and intellectual habits of Moore fitted him for the bar rather than a deliberative assembly. Public opinion was divided upon the question whether he or Davie excelled at the bar. Moore was a small man, neat in his dress and graceful in his manners; his voice was clear and sonorous, his perceptions quick, his judgment almost intuitive, his style chaste and his manner animated. Having adopted Swift for his model, his language was always plain. The clearness and energy of his mind enabled him almost without an effort, to disentangle the most intricate subject and expose it in all its parts to the simplest understanding. He spoke with ease and with energy, enlivened his discourse with flashes of wit, and when the subject required it, with all the bitterness of sarcasm. His speeches were short and impressive.—When he sat down, every one thought he had said every thing which he ought to have said. Davie was a tall and elegant man in his person, graceful and commanding in his manners, his voice mellow, and adapted to the expression of every passion. His mind was comprehensive, yet slow in its operations when compared with his great rival. His style was magnificent and flowing, and he had a greatness of manner in public speaking, which suited his style and gave to his speeches an imposing effect. He was a laborious student, arranged his discourses with care, and when the subject suited his genius, poured forth a torrent of eloquence that astonished and enraptured his audience. They looked upon him with delight, listened to his long, harmonious periods, caught his emotions, and indulged in that ecstacy of feeling which fine speaking and powerful eloquence alone can produce. He is certainly to be ranked among the first orators, and his rival, Moore, among the first advocates which the American nation has produced.

Whilst these two men were in the zenith of their glory, another man arose at the bar in North Carolina, who surpassed them both in profoundness of legal learning, and on many occasions successfully contended with them for the palm of forensic eloquence.—This was the late John Haywood. He had few advantages from nature: his person was indifferent, his voice harsh, his manners uncouth, his education limited. He was a stranger to the graces, and had few of the accomplishments of an orator. But he had a powerful and intrepid mind, which he cultivated by the most laborious study. The fame of Davie and Moore inspired his ambition, and he was tortured by a desire of entering the lists with these champions of the bar. He was conscious of his defects, and sought to gain the ascendancy by superior legal learning. He came to the bar with confidence of high intellectual powers and profound knowledge of the law; and in a little time acquired a reputation that placed him at the head of his profession in this State, and gave him rank among the ablest common lawyers in the Union.

Cotemporary with Haywood were several gentlemen of the bar now living, and several who are dead, who have sustained the character of their profession for legal learning and general literature. Among the latter, were William Duffey and Archibald Henderson. Duffey was the child of misfortune. Thrown upon the world without friends and without fortune, accident introduced him in his early youth to the acquaintance of John Haywood, Esquire, the venerable Treasurer of this State; who, in the exercise of that benevolence for which his whole life has been conspicuous, gave him employment, enabled him to prosecute his studies and prepare himself for the bar. Duffey had an opportunity of witnessing the splendid displays of Davie and Moore, and he profited by their example. He devoted a large portion of his time to polite literature, and acquired a more elegant style in composition than any of his cotemporaries in North Carolina. He had a slight impediment in his speech; but by laborious perseverance, he succeeded in regulating the tones and modulations of his voice in such way, that this impediment seemed to be an ornament to his delivery. He was one of the few men of our country who could read well: he studied the art of reading, and his friends will long remember the pleasure they have received from hearing him read. In his addresses at the bar he was always impressive, particularly upon topics connected with virtuous and benevolent feeling. He had a vigorous mind, and feelings attuned to the finest emotions—I remember him with fond affection. He was my friend, my preceptor, my patron. He instructed me in the science of the law, in the art of managing causes at the bar, and in the still more difficult art of reading books to advantage. [illegible] it was in my power to render to his memory a more permanent honor, than this passing tribute of respect and gratitude.

Henderson survived Duffey many years, and obtained the first standing at the bar in this State. He was devoted to his profession, and was upon the whole, the most perfect model of a lawyer that our bar has produced. It was late in life before he turned his attention to polite literature, and he never acquired a good style in composition. Yet his style and manner of speaking at the bar were extremely impressive. I shall here speak of him as I did in a sketch of his character published shortly after his death. In him the faculties of a fine mind were blended with exalted moral feelings. Although he was at all times accessible, he seemed to live and move in an atmosphere of dignity. He exacted nothing by his manner, yet all approached him with reverence and left him with respect. The little quarrels and contests of men were beneath him; his was the region of high sentiment, and there he occupied a standing that was pre-eminent. The constitution and jurisprudence of his country were his favorite studies.—Profound reflection had generalised his ideas and given to his political and legal learning a scientific cast. No man better understood the theory of our government; no man more admired it; and no man gave more practical proofs of his admiration. The sublime idea, that he lived under a government of laws, was forever uppermost in his mind, and seemed to give a colouring to all his actions. As he acknowledged no dominion but that of the laws, he bowed with reverance to their authority, and taught obedience no less by his example than by his precept. To the humblest officer of justice he was respectful: the vices of private character were overlooked, when the individual stood before him clothed with judicial authority. In the County Courts, where the Justices of the Peace administer the law, he was no less respectful in his deportment than in the highest tribunals of the State. He considered obedience to the laws to be the first duty of a citizen, and it seemed to be the great object of his professional life to inculcate a sense of this duty, and give to the administration of the laws an impressive character. He was conscious of his high standing, and never committed himself nor put his reputation at risk. He always came to the trial of his causes well prepared; and if the state of his health or his want of preparation seemed likely to jeopardize his reputation in the management of his client's cause, he would decline the trial until a more favourable time. The Courts in which he practiced, and his brother lawyers, understood the delicacy of his feelings upon this point so well, that they extended to him the indulgence he required: and a knowledge of this part of his character gave confidence to his clients and attracted crowds of people to hear his speeches.—When he rose at the bar, no one expected to hear common place matter; no one looked for a cold, vapid or phlegmatic harangue. His great excellence as a speaker consisted in an earnestness and dignity of manner and strong powers of reasoning. He seized one or two strong points, and them he illustrated and enforced. His exordium was short and appropriate; he quickly marched up to the great point in controversy, making no manœuvre as if he was afraid to approach it or was desirous of attacking it by surprise. The confidence he exhibited of success, he gradually imparted to his hearers; he grew more warm and earnest as he advanced in his argument, and seizing the critical moment for enforcing conviction, he brought forth his main argument, pressed it home, and sat down.

As he advanced in life he became more and more anxious that the laws should be interpreted and administered by the rules of common sense. He in a great degree, lost his reverance for artificial rules.—He said the laws were made for the people and should be administered by rules which they understood, wherever it is practicable: That common sense belongs to the people in a higher degree than to learned men; and to interpret laws by rules which are at variance with the rules of common sense, necessarily lessens the respect of the people for the laws, and induces them to believe that Courts and Lawyers contrive mysteries in the science, merely for the purpose of supporting the profession of lawyers. He said the rules of pedantry did not suit this country nor this age: that common sense had acquired dominion in politics and religion, and was gaining it in the law: that judges and lawyers should have the independence and magnanimity to strip off the veil of mystery from every branch of the law, simplify and make it intelligible, as far as possible, to the understanding of the common people.

In all free States, eloquence has preceded poetry, history and philosophy. By opening the road to wealth and fame, it subserves the purposes of avarice and ambition: Society is led captive by its charms, and sometimes bound in fetters by its powers. In this State, the Bar and the General Assembly have been, thus far, the theatres for its display. It is the branch of Literature which we have cultivated with most success, and in which we have not been far behind any of our sister States. Not long after Davie left the House of Commons, there appeared in that body, another man whose genius we all have admired, and whose misfortune we all deplore. I hope I may be permitted to speak of him, although he be still living. Providence has withdrawn him from public view, and he has been followed by the regrets and tears of his countrymen. I speak of John Stanly, Esquire. For more than twenty years he has been the ornament of the Bar and of the House of Commons. Small in stature, neat in dress, graceful in manner, with a voice well modulated and a mind intrepid, disciplined, and rich in knowledge, he became the most accomplished orator of the State. His style of eloquence was more various than that of any of his predecessors. Such were the versatility of his genius and the extent of his acquirements, that he could at pleasure adopt the lofty, flowing style of Davie, or the plain, simple, energetic style of Moore. He could rouse the noble passions or amuse by his wit and pleasantry. He excelled in appropriate pauses, emphasis and gesticulation. No speaker was ever more fortunate in accommodating his manner to his subject; and on all important subjects he had a greatness of manner, which small men seldom acquire. He resembled Moore in the quickness of his perceptions and the intuition of his judgment. His talents and his knowledge were always at command, and he could bring them to bear with force and effect as occasion required, without any preparation. His mind was so well disciplined and so happily toned, that it was always ready for action. He possessed the rare talent of conversing well. His conversation was the perpetual flow of sober thought or pleasant humour, and was heightened in its effect, by his happy style and gracefulness of manner. He was among the few orators of this, or any country, whose style and manner in conversation equalled his style and manner in public speaking.

Few of the men whom I have named had the advantage of a liberal education: they rose to eminence by the force of their genius and a diligent application to their studies. The number of our literary men has been small compared with our population: But this is not a matter of surprise when we look to the condition of the State since the close of the Revolutionary War. When the War ended, the people were in poverty, society in disorder, morals and manners almost prostrate. Order was to be restored to society, and energy to the laws, before industry could repair the fortunes of the people. Schools were to be established for the education of youth, and congregations formed for preaching the gospel, before the public morals could be amended. Time was required to effect these objects; and the most important of them, the establishment of schools, was longest neglected. Before this University went into operation in the year 1794, there were not more than three schools in the State, in which the rudiments of a classical education could be acquired. The most prominent and useful of these schools was kept by Dr. David Caldwell of Guilford County. He instituted it shortly after the close of the war, and continued it for more than thirty years.—The usefulness of Dr. Caldwell to the literature of North Carolina, will never be sufficiently appreciated: But the opportunities of instruction in his school were very limited. There was no Library to it: his students were supplied with a few Greek and Latin Classics, Euclid's Elements, thematics, and Martin's Natural Philosophy. Philosophy was taught from a Syllabus of delivered by Dr. Witherspoon in Princeton. The students had no books on History or neous Literature. There were, indeed, in the State, except in the Libraries of who lived in the commercial towns. I well ber, that after completing my course of der Dr. Caldwell, I spent nearly two years finding any books to read, except some on Theological subjects. At length, I met with Voltaire's History of Charles the of Sweden, an odd volume of Smollett's Random, and an Abridgment of Don These books gave me a taste for reading had no opportunity of gratifying until I student in this University, in the year 1795. the students who were educated by Dr. had better opportunities of getting books self; and with these slender opportunities tion, it is not surprising that so few became in the liberal Professions. At this day, ries are established in all our towns, Professional man and every respectable has a collection of books, it is difficult the inconveniences under which young ed thirty or forty years ago.

But, has the number of our distinguished creased as the facilities of instruction have ed? They certainly have not. Of the young men who have been educated in this sity, how few have risen to eminence in of Literature! Their number bears no to the increased means of instruction which have had. To what causes is this to be The causes are numerous, but only a few most operative will be mentioned. In the the plan of education in all our schools, in our preparatory schools, is radically Too much time is spent upon Syntax and gy. The time of the Student is wasted genius frittered away upon words, instead of developed and polished by the spirit of instead of directing the study of the Greek tin Classics, to the developement of his and the improvement of his taste, his time up in nice attentions to words, arrangement clauses, and construction of periods. With thus injured, he enters upon the study of cal and Moral Sciences; and, long accustomed trivolous investigation, he never rises to ty of those Sciences, nor understands the by which their truths are illustrated. In place, too many studies are crowded upon dent at once; studies which have no connexion. In the third place, the time for completing a course of Scientific Studies short. The student's mind flags under the labors imposed on it. The elasticity of ought never to be weakened; if it be, thenceforward, hobbles through his course is often broken down before he gets to of it. In the fourth place, too many pursued, and none are pursued well. dent acquires a smattering of Languages, Sciences, and understands none of them. cyclopedical kind of learning is destructive powers of the mind, unfits it for deep severe investigation. In the last place, the tude of books is a serious injury to most They despair of reading many of them, and themselves with reading reviews of the Orated. At length the valuable books are away carefully in a library, and newspapers phlets and other fugitive productions, their time for reading. There is nothing course which teaches youth how to investigate. The great object of education to the mind activity and energy. This never be attained by a course of studies tracts its attention and impairs its elasticity.

The evils which I have mentioned confined to the schools of North they exist in nearly all the schools of nion. Massachusetts has taken the correcting them, and in introducing of instruction founded upon the the mind. The state of science and rature among her people shews the fect of these changes. The Trustees University have resolved to make changes; to remodel the plan of study introduce new methods of instruction whatever changes may be made in of education, young men, who are of being either useful or eminent in life, should recollect this truth, that cation received at a College or intended only as a preparation of for receiving the rich stores of general knowledge which subsequent is to acquire. He who depends upon paration alone, will be like the farmer ploughs his land and sows no grain. period of useful study commences young man finishes his Collegiate that time his faculties have received maturity from age, and some discipline exercise: and if he enter with diligence on the study of a branch of science, fine his attention to that branch, he comes astonished at his progress, and increase of his intellectual powers. avoid reading or even looking into of books. Nine tenths of them are than useless, for they produce a pernicious jury to the mind: They not only his attention, but blunt his faculties him read only the works of men of let him read only a few books, and often. Take two young men of equal and similar genius; put into the hands Shakespeare's Plays, Milton's Paradise Don Quixote and Gil Blas; and into of the other, all the hundred volumes ness which fill our Libraries, and end of twelve months mark the difference tween them: the first will be like a spirited steed that is ready for the course other will be encumbered with a load less ideas, his faculties weakened, bright tints of his genius obscured.

The next great object, after the ment of the intellectual faculties is ing of a moral character. This is by most difficult part of education: it depends on the doctrines of morals, and the phy of the passions and feelings. Little cess has heretofore attended it, even schools of Europe or this country. ral character of youth has been generally ed by their parents, by friends who have ed their confidence, or by their pastors tive life. The morality thus taught is practical; it has reference to no absolute it looks only to the passions and habits our nature, under the variety of circumstances in which we may be placed in society, duties which thence result. The study Ethics taught in our schools is a complete lative science, and our youth are substituting this for practical morality to be regretted that we have no work

...ere was no Library ...ere supplied with a f... ...sics, Euclid's Eleme... ...n's Natural Philosoph... ...ght from a Syllabus of ...therspoon in Princeto... ...o books on History or ...There were, indeed, ...t in the Libraries of ...mmercial towns. I we... ...leting my course of s... ...spent nearly two yea... ...o read, except some ... ...jects. At length, I ac... ...History of Charles the ...volume of Smollett's ...Abridgment of Don ... ...me a taste for reading ...of gratifying until I ... ...versity, in the year 1796 ...were educated by Dr ...unities of getting books ...slender opportunities ...ssing that so few becam... ...ssions. At this day, wi... ...d in all our towns, wh... ...nd every respectable ... ...books, it is difficult t... ...s under which young ... ...ears ago. ...mber of our distinguishe... ...lities of instruction ha... ...ily have not. Of the ... ...ave been educated at th... ...risen to eminence in a... ...heir number bears no ... ...means of instruction w... ...at causes is this to be a... ...merous, but only a f... ...l be mentioned. In the ...ion in all our schools, p... ...y schools, is radically ...spent upon Syntax and ...f the Student is wasted ...ay upon words, instead ...lished by the spirit of ...g the study of the Gree... ...e developement of his ...nent of his taste, his tim... ...tions to words, arrang... ...ruction of periods. Wit... ...nters upon the study of ...ences; and, long accus... ...ration, he never rises to ...ces, nor understands the ...uths are illustrated. In ...studies are crowded upo... ...dies which have no ana... ...he third place, the tim... ...course of Scientific stud... ...ent's mind flags under t... ...on it. The elasticity o... ...e weakened; if it be, th... ...obbles through his co... ...down before he gets t... ...rth place, too many s... ...e are pursued well. ...a smattering of Langu... ...derstands none of them. ...of learning is destructi... ...nd, unfits it for deep th... ...on. In the last place, t... ...serious injury to most ...eading many of them, an... ...eading reviews of the n... ...th the valuable books a... ...a library, and newspap... ...fugitive productions, ta... ...eading. There is noth... ...ches youth how to thi... ...reat object of education ...ty and energy. This o... ...by a course of studies ...and impairs its elasticity ...ich I have mentioned ... schools of North C... ...arly all the schools o... ...nusetts has taken the ..., and in introducing ...unded upon the philo... ...e state of science and ...er people shews the l... ...nges. The Trustee... ...e resolved to make ...odel the plan of stud... ...nethods of instructio... ...es may be made in o... ...ung men, who are ...useful or eminent i... ...llect this truth, that ... at a College or Uni... ...s a preparation of t... ...e rich stores of scie... ...ge which subsequent ...He who depends upon ...will be like the fart... ...d and sows no gra... ...I study commences ...nes his Collegiate co... ...aculties have receiv... ...ge, and some discipl... ...he enter with dilige... ...a branch of science, ...n to that branch, he ...l at his progress, an... ...ntellectual powers. ...even looking into ... ...e tenths of them ar... ...they produce a pos... ...d: They not only ...t blunt his faculti... ...e works of men of ...y a few books, and re... ...o young men of equ... ...us; put into the hand... ...ays, Milton's Parad... ...Gil Blas; and into t... ...he hundred volumes ...our Libraries; and ...nths mark the differ... ...first will be like ...t is ready for the co... ...umbered with a loa... ...culties weakened, ...genius obscured. ...object, after the ...ectual faculties, is ...aracter. This is b... ...of education: it dep... ...of morals, and the ...s and feelings. L... ...e attended it, eith... ...or this country. ...uth has been genera... ...s, by friends who h... ...e, or by their pursu... ...orality thus taught i... ...erence to no abstra... ...he passions and fe... ...he variety of circu... ...e placed in society. ...e result. The sc... ...ur schools is a cold ...d our youth are m... ...r practical morality ...t we have no work...

...or which treats of Ethics purely ...l science: and it is remarkable, ...standing the great improvements ...en made within the last century in ...l and Physical Science, and the ...l Philosophical enquiry which has ...eed, the science of Ethics has re... ...mary. The question "What is ...tion of Moral Obligation," is not ...torily answered now than it was ...s ago: and until the principles of ...be disentangled from the specu... ...ses of Theology, interwoven by ...s and Monks of the sixteenth and ...enturies, and those principles ...e constitution and condition of ...e for their object the develope... ...ocial rights and duties, we shall ...et that the most sublime of all ...remains imperfect. It seems to ...for the Philosophers of Scotland ...e principles and make this deve... ...nd we wait with impatience for ...d work of Dugald Stuart on this ...t any system of morals which ...ly as a science will never have ...in forming our moral character. ...ok to our constitutional tempera... ...passions and feelings as influ... ...ernal circumstances; and for rules ...we must look to the Sermons and ...Christ; they are worth more than ...s which have been written on mo... ...explain, and at the same time ap... ...re morality which is founded up... ...feeling.

...en of the Dialectic ...d Philanthropic Societies.

...ve conferred on me the honour ...e this first public Address under ...solution, I hope you will permit ...few words, on a subject connect... ...usefulness of your Societies, and ...s of the University. I speak ...e spirit of fellowship, and a long ...e with your Societies enables me ...th confidence. I well know the ...hich your Societies can exercise ...ing the good order of this Institu... ...taining the authority of the Faculi... ...ressing vice, and in promoting a ...y deportment, among the students. ...ctable student, of proper age, is ...of one or the other of your Socie... ...els more mortification at incurring ...than that of the Faculty. This ...e fulcrum on which the power of ...s ought to be exerted. Let me ...then, particularly as you propose ...occupy a higher ground than you ...fore done, to exert that power in ...the discipline of the University, ...ing industry and good manners, ...ressing vice. The united efforts ...Societies can do more in effecting ...ts than the authority of the Trus... ...culty. A high responsibility rests ...your honour and the welfare of the ...demand its faithful discharge. ...rt time you will complete your ...udies at this place, and bid adieu ...is, to act your parts upon the great ...tive life. Your friends and your ...e much to hope, much to expect ... Devote yourselves with diligence ...udies. When you shall have fin... ...course of studies here, remember ...education is just commencing; I ...education which is to fit you for ...tinguished part upon the theatre ...ntry. The pursuits and the ho... ...terature lie in the same road with ...bition; and he who aspires to fame ...on must rest his hopes upon the ...ent of his intellect. Julius Cæsar ...f the most accomplished scholars of ...d Napoleon Buonaparte of France. ...n Country we have lately seen one ...st eminent scholars raised to the ...stracy of the nation; and the great... ...of the age made his Prime Minis... ...ak not here of politics: Literature ...ctions, good taste no parties. Re... ...y young friends, that most of those ...have thus far shed a lustre upon our ...had not one half the opportunities ...on which you have enjoyed. They ...on their genius and industry. Ge... ...ts to toil with difficulties; they ...its powers and animate its courage. ...ns the honours which can be obtain... ...ut labour, and prizes only those ...purchased by noble exertion. Wish ...fore, for a life of ease; but go forth ...hearts and determined resolution. ...ou little know what labour and per... ...can effect, nor the exalted plea... ...ch honourable exertion gives to an ...mind. May God take charge of you; ...in the ways of uprightness and ho... ...make you all useful men and or... ...of your country.

...ity of North Carolina.—The Ra...gister says, of the new regulations ...overnment of this Institution, (no... ...our last.)—

...receding column of our paper, will ...sundry regulations recently adopt... ...Trustees of the University, at a ...held at Chapel-Hill, which will doubt... ...a salutary operation.

...apen the price of an education at our ...ty, and thus render it accessible to ...tizen: to put down every species of ...ad dissipation: to excite emulation ...e students, and to guard with great... ...ity every department of the Institu... ...ns to be their grand object. We un... ...d this to be a commencement only of ...and system which the Trustees are ...ued to carry on to the end. Aware ...ch responsibility incurred by them ...ing the trust delegated to them by ...slature, they are determined that no ex... ...on their part shall be wanting to make ...r only University, worthy the patron... ...large and powerful State. The dis... ...o longer rests upon us of being obli... ...send our youth abroad to be educated. ...e an Institution which, under the fos... tering care and direction of those to whom its interests are confided, is surpassed by very few, if any, of the Colleges in the Union.—

It may not be uninteresting perhaps to some of our readers at this time, to see a statement of the various Professorships, with the names of the several Professors and Members of the Faculty.

Rev. JOSEPH CALDWELL, D. D.
Pres't. and Prof'. of Moral Philosophy.
Rev. ELISHA MITCHELL, A. M.
Prof'r. Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.
Rev. WM. HOOPER, A. M.
Prof'r. Rhetoric and Logic.
JAMES PHILLIPS, A. M.
Prof'r. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
ETHAN A. ANDREWS, A. M.
Prof'r. of Ancient Languages.
M. M. HENTZ, A. M.
Prof'r of Modern Languages.
TUTORS.
JOHN J. WYCHE, A. B.
OLIVER W. TREADWELL, A. B.
SILAS M. ANDREWS, A. B.

Mr. Crawford.—The Milledgeville Recorder says that Mr. Crawford *has* accepted the appointment lately conferred on him, and that he is now the officiating Judge of the Northern Circuit.

The following gentlemen have obtained licences to practice law from our Supreme Court, since our last:

Superior Courts.—Richmond Pearson, Rowan; Jas. H. Simeson, Mecklenburg.

County Courts.—John T. Gilmore, Bladen; Alex. H. McRee, Cabarrus; James C. Harris, Mecklenburg; John McQueen, Cumberland; Peyton P. Moore and Samuel L. Holt, Orange.

The Bank of Newbern has declared a dividend for the last six months of three and a half per cent. The Bank of Cape Fear has declared for the same period a dividend of three per cent.

Jacob Barker and Thomas Vermilyea have been again found guilty before the Circuit Court of New York.—Sentence not yet passed. Matthew L. Davis has been acquitted.

We discover from the toasts drank at Georgetown and Cheraw, in this state, and at Fayetteville and Raleigh, in North Carolina, on the late Anniversary of Independence, that a very commendable degree of moderation was observed by the respective political parties, who united in its celebration.—*Chas. Co.*

Counterfeits.—Counterfeit $10 Notes on the Bank of Newbern, are in circulation in this part of the state. They were put afloat here, it has been ascertained, by a man named Porter, who is (or has been) a pedlar. At Lexington, during the week of their last county court, he succeeded in putting off a considerable amount of these spurious bills; but their base character being detected, the villain decamped, after receiving back a number of the bills he had palmed upon the unwary people. In a few hours after, a num... of persons went in pursuit of him; but, after they had broken down two horses, they were unable to overtake him,—and it is feared he will escape altogether.—*West. Carolinian.*

Eighth of January.—By a resolution of the Legislature of Louisiana, at the last session, the Governor was authorized and directed to invite General Jackson to visit New Orleans on the next anniversary of his glorious repulse of the British from that place, to participate in the celebration of the day. This flattering invitation has been accepted by the General. It appears that the people have equal pleasure in honoring their gallant defender, 'the illustrious guest of the State of Louisiana.' At a very numerous meeting of the citizens of New Orleans, on the 23d ult., the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

The citizens of New Orleans being advised that General Andrew Jackson has accepted the invitation of the State of Louisiana to unite in the celebration of the 12th Anniversary of the "Battle of New Orleans" on the 8th day of January next—

Resolved, That a Committee of twelve persons be appointed to confer with His Excellency the Governor of this State, and to assure him of their readiness to co-operate with him in any measures that may be considered necessary for the suitable reception and accommodation of the patriot and soldier, to whose distinguished services we owe every thing that freemen hold dear, and at the same time to testify our respect and gratitude as citizens to the illustrious guest of the State of Louisiana.

In pursuance of which, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee: Gen. Labatut, G. W. Morgan, Esq., Gen. Plauche, Gen. Ripley, Gen. Robeson, N. Morse, B. Marigny, A. Hennen, D. C. Kerr, D. Prieur, S. Blanc, and A. Devezac, Esqrs.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

GEN. JACKSON AND MR. CLAY.

It is too early in the discussion to pass any positive opinion upon the rising controversy between these two distinguished men. That General Jackson received the communication of which he speaks, we entertain not the smallest doubt. The only question is, was it known to Mr. Clay's confidential friends, or to Mr. C. himself? When the name of the Member of Congress comes out, he will either have to say, that he held no such conversation, (and that would be a pretty hazardous assertion,)—or that he held it of his own accord (and then he would directly contradict his own declarations to Gen. Jackson)—or that he did it at the instance of some friend or friends of Mr. Clay (and this would let in a new train of investigation, as to who these friends were, what they said and what they knew.) The whole matter, however, is in the embryo state—and it would be rash to make up an opinion upon it. Yet we are disposed to believe, that no evidence will be produced to bring this communication home to Mr. Clay.—This is our present impression.

Who the *incog.* Member of Congress is, we do not pretend to guess. We understand the Washington Telegraph to say, that it was the same member who moved the vote of thanks to Mr. Clay at the session of 1825, (this was Mr. Markly of Pennsylvania,) and that he was also the member who lost his election, &c. &c. But the Telegraph of the 9th says:

"The Richmond Enquirer is right when it supposes that we know the name of the member of Congress of whom Gen. Jackson speaks in his letter to Mr. Beverly; but *he* is not the member of Congress who lost his election, and has been provided for by an office worth 3000 dollars per annum. Mr. Clay is not so great a bungler as that."

The Telegraph also says,

"A letter from Wheeling advises us that a report has obtained circulation there that the Member of Congress referred to is Col. Gadsden. This is not correct. *Mr. Clay knows well who the Member is.*—Mr. Clay has known for many months, that General Jackson had disclosed the name of the Member of Congress, and spoke of the overture, and the person through whom it was made, before he left Washington. We heard him name the Member of Congress at Wheeling, in 1825, in the presence of one of Mr. C's most devoted partisans; and so well informed are Mr. Clay's partisans here, that some of them have lately asserted that that gentleman tendered the Department of State to Mr. Clay on the part of Gen. Jackson's friends."

Upon this same subject the Cincinnati National Republican of the 29th ult. says:

"Mr. Clay is now in Kentucky, and the assertion we now make will reach him in a day or two. A paper will be sent to him for that especial purpose.—We state then, distinctly, and definitively, that a *proposition was made to General Jackson, by the professed friend of Mr. Clay, to terminate the Presidential contest in two hours, by a union of the west, provided the General would give some assurance that Mr. Adams should* NOT *be continued as Secretary of State.*' Let Mr. Clay now come out, either in Lexington or Cincinnati, and deny the charge, and the name of the person alluded to, a member of Congress, of talents and respectability equal to any in the House, shall be given up, and we will be the first to do the Secretary justice, should he appear before the public in any sustainable attitude."

And the Cincinnati Advertiser of the 30th asserts, that this "certain member of Congress, a professed friend of Mr. Clay, "is a member of Congress of *talent and character equal to any in that body.*"—And the Advertiser challenges Mr. Clay to deny the statement, in which case the editor is "ready to give up the name of the gentleman who made the proposal."—Things, however, cannot remain so many days.—Every moment we look out for an answer to Gen. J's letter, on the part of Mr. Clay.

The Kentucky Reporter of 30th June, acknowledges the receipt of an address to the public by Mr. Clay, in answer to Gen. Jackson's letter to Mr. Beverly, which it promises to publish in the next number.

Courtland, (Ala.) June 22.

Tennessee Volcano.—We have just conversed with a gentleman directly from Kentucky, who passed through Sumner county, and he says that he was there informed by several, that it was then ascertained to a certainty from whence those Meteoric Stones which fell in Sumner county on the 9th of of May, came, viz.

A volcano has broken out in Sumner county, between Gallatin and the Kentucky line. It is said that the explosion was seen by a negro, who represents it as a stream of fire, of considerable extent, rushing from the earth as high as a tree. The marks are yet visible to all who call. The earth on the knob is considerably torn up, and the trees adjacent are scorched and burnt to the tops; but there is no fire or smoke issuing at present.

This discovery accounts for the phenomena of the rocks falling 8 or 10 miles from that spot on the 9th of May last.—*Herald.*

Desha.—The last *Frankfort Argus* states, that at the term of the Harrison Circuit Court, another ineffectual effort was made to obtain a jury in the case of Isaac B. Desha—that six jurors only were procured—that since the previous term of the Court, he had been suffered to go at large on bail, upon the ground that confinement would endanger his life; that at the late term a motion was made to continue his bail, but on consulting with the physicians, who pronounced that confinement would not now jeopardize his life, the Judge remanded him to jail. Whereupon, his father, the Governor, granted him a full and free pardon. It is said, that he breathes through a silver tube inserted in his throat, which requires frequent changing or cleansing—and when it is removed, he strangles, and if not replaced, would soon suffocate.

The Board of Commissioners under the Convention with Great Britain for the adjustment of the article of the Treaty of Ghent, respecting indemnification for deported slaves, met in Washington on Tuesday last, to carry into effect the objects of their appointment. These Commissioners our readers will recollect, are Langdon Cheves, of Pennsylvania, James Pleasants, of Virgina, and Henry Seawell of North Carolina. The Clerk of the Commission is Aaron Ogden, of New Jersey.—*Nat. Int.*

Death by Lightning.—During the thunder storm on Thursday afternoon last, a young man by the name of Henry Miller, aged about 18 years, son of Mr. Ebenezer Miller, was killed by lightning in the town of Farmington, (Northington society.) We understand the deceased and his father, were at work in the field, and on the approach of the storm retired to a tree for shelter—the lightning struck the tree, instantly killed the son, and prostrated the father, who was taken up for dead, but has since partially recovered. The practice of taking shelter under trees during thunder storms is very common, and is often attended with fatal consequences.—*Hartford Mercury.*

The sole consort of the Bey of Tunis died on the 23d of April, and at her funeral no less than 1600 slaves received their freedom. [It is a very uncommon thing for a Bey to have *only* one wife; we suppose it must have been through his regard for her, and not to express his joy at her death, that he liberated so many slaves.]

FOREIGN.

New York, July 7.

By the Friends, from Greenock, and the Chili, from Liverpool, dates have been received to the 2d June. The following items of news are extracted from the papers.

Public confidence was increasing in the new administration, and the funds had advanced in consequence.

It was rumored that the King of England had written to the Duke of Wellington, requesting him to resume the command of the army, which he had declined.

The dissolution of Miss Turner's marriage with Wakefield, was before the House of Lords on the 29th. Miss T. was examined and gave her evidence in a distinct and unembarrassed manner. The evidence was ordered to be printed, and the bill committed for the next day.

Great sensation was produced in London on the 26th, in consequence of intelligence from New York, of the misunderstanding between the Brazilian and the United States government.

A speedy and powerful intervention in favor of the Greeks was about to take place—so say the French papers.

Constantinople dates say, that the Divan had commenced carrying into execution the principal articles of the treaty of Ackerman, and that the best understanding prevailed between the Porte and the Russian legation.

Odessa, May 8.

Letters from Constantinople of May 2, announce that the Sultan had dismissed from his office the Seraskier Redschid Pacha, and appointed for his successor, Aga Pacha, who commanded the troops in the Bosphorus. The latter has been succeeded in his command by Chosrou Pacha, whom the Greeks called Topal Pacha.—It is inferred from this, either that the Acropolis had been delivered, or that the siege was going on very badly. A report is current that the Sultan has commanded the Reis Effendi not to receive any note from a European minister relative to the Greeks.

Liverpool, May 31.

This day's sales are estimated at 2000 bags—much on a par with the preceding day's business On Wednesday (30th) there were sold 300 Sea Islands, supposed to be on speculation, at about ¼d advance on the late prices.

An arrival one day later from Liverpool brings no political intelligence. The import of cotton at Liverpool for the week had been 17,841 bales, and the sales 16,640, at a decline of 1-8d. on low Americans.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the Cadmus, from Havre, we have Paris papers to the 1st ult. The hour is late and leaves us little time for translations—though, indeed, little appears in the papers of immediate interest.

The Journal des Debats, of 30th May, gives, under the head of Vienna, May 19, the following news from Greece:—"The committee of the Greek Government, which had moved from Ægina to Paros since the union of the two dissident assemblies at Damala, published a proclamation on the 7th, congratulating the country upon the re-establishment of union among its representatives, and auguring the happiest results from it. It relates, with great praise, the success of Karaiskaki at Salona and Distomo; and adds, that he will soon be under the walls of Athens, when all the force of which the government is possessed will be employed to relieve the Acropolis.

The proclamation furnishes this consolatory phrase.—It is only a little while since Eastern and Western Greece were under the yoke of barbarians—now, from the neighborhood of Athens to the summit of Macrynoros and the gates of Missolonghi, not an enemy is to be found.

The river Garonne and its tributaries were so suddenly swelled by the melting of the snow from the Pyrenees about the middle of May, as to overflow and occasion immense damage. In the city of Toulouse, many houses were undermined and swept away, and their inhabitants perished in the ruins.

New York, July 3.

Signs of the Times.—An insolvent a short time since was discharged under the insolvent act. A few days afterwards an officer who called at his house to serve a subpœna upon him, was informed that the gentleman had gone with his family to take his recreation at the Springs.

Another.—An insolvent some time since discharged under the fifty dollar act, went home in a dashing carriage, to the surprise and doubtless the infinite admiration of the creditors, who *walked* home shortly afterwards, having first paid the costs of a fruitless opposition.

Another.—Some months since a certain adroit personage obtained his discharge under the insolvent act, in the course of which process he assigned according to law, all his estate, real and personal, including the debts due him, to one of his friends. Within three months afterwards the same friend had also occasion to apply for the benefit of the insolvent act, and by way of rewarding a good turn made an assignment of his effects, the first insolvent, so they were assi... The each other. The parties the...ing, and ri... powers of attorney, and eac...s saving and thus enabled to collect the ...legroom. In self before his failure, whic...nd smoking, promptly, leaving their ... continued for mean time to enjoy the ...me, there should pating a dividend wh...e eatable line unde... to come to their han... off with them at ... customary for the ...de a present of a few day; and were it not ...f them would literal...

MA...
In Randolph County, ...
Jonathan Redding, Esq. ...
Merchant of this place, ...
...OTT, daughter of John ...e and home.

Blanks on the subject of *dull* ...e Editor of the Boston ...udes:
...pretend to unfold the cause;
...for us to know that the times

DIED,

In this town, last night, ANN ELIZA, only daughter of Dr. Thomas Nash Cameron.

In this vicinity, on Friday last, in the 9th year of her age, CATHARINE ANN, daughter of Col John Black.

Suddenly, in this County, on Sunday morning last, in the 36th year of his age, JOHN MURCHISON, Esq. Coroner of the county. He was interred with Masonic honors.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, sales $8 50 a $9. Bacon 7½ a 8½. Candles, mould, 15 a 17½. Coffee, 15 a 18. Corn, 70. Flour, sup. 5 50 a $6. Iron, 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 80. Lard, 7 a 8. Lead, 9 a 10. Shot, bag, 2 75. Lime, 2 a 3 25. Molasses, 34 a 36. Nails, cut, 8; wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 45 a 50. Sugar, common 8 a 10. prime 10½ a 11. Salt, Liv. 85 a 90; T. Island, 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 3 25 to 3 75. Whiskey, 37½ a 40. Wheat, new, 75 a 80 pr. bushel.

Sales at Auction.

WILL be sold, in front of the Subscriber's Auction Store, on Tuesday the 24th inst., at half past 3 o'clock, P. M. to close a consignment, viz:

45 Barrels of Rye Whiskey,
8 do Apple Brandy,
Lime Juice in bottles,
Spirits of Turpentine, in do.
Cordials, Nutmegs
Dry Goods, &c. &c.

Terms of sale; all sums over $100, 4 months credit will be given, for approved Negotiable Notes.

L. FITZHARRIS, *Auctioneer.*

July 18, 1827.

For Sale,

AT THE AUCTION STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBER, *Green Street.*

2 PIPES French Brandy, (old)
10 qr. casks Muskat Wine
15 qr. and half qr. casks Malaga and Sher. Wine,
15 qr. chests of Tea, imported in April last,
Lemon Syrup and Lemon Juice in bottles and gallon demijohns, fresh and superior,
8 year old Wine, in bottles,
2 pipes Shrub,
10 doz. Cordial, G. Bocciardi's make
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Brown do. in hogsheads.

All of which will be sold on moderate terms, for cash or negotiable notes at any of the banks.

L. FITZHARRIS.

July 18, 1827. 28tf.

Porter, Ale, and Cider,

OF the very best quality, for sale at the Lafayette Hotel, either by the barrel or bottle.

July 19. 28tf.

Notice.

AT twelve o'clock on Friday, the 3d day of August next, at the Banking Room of the Office of Discount and Deposite of the Bank of Cape Fear at Fayetteville, I shall set up and offer for sale to the highest bidder, eight shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, pledged by Robert B. Edwards to secure the payment of a note made by the said Edwards, and due to the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, or so much of said Stock as may be sufficient to discharge the said debt. J. W. WRIGHT, *Cashier.*

Fayetteville, July 18, 1827. 28-2w.

Notice.

AT twelve o'clock, on Friday, the 2d day of August next, at the Banking Room of the Office of Discount and Deposite of the Bank of Cape Fear, at Fayetteville, I shall set up and offer for sale to the highest bidder, eleven Shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, pledged by J. & J. H. Townes & Co., to secure the payment of a Note made by them and due to the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, or so much of said Stock as may be sufficient to discharge the said debt. J. W. WRIGHT, *Cashier.*

Fayetteville, July 18, 1827. 28 2w.

Notice.

AT twelve o'clock, on Friday, the 2d day of August next, at the Banking Room of the Office of Discount and Deposite of the Bank of Cape Fear, at Fayetteville, I shall set up and offer for sale to the highest bidder, thirteen shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, pledged by Edward McKay to secure the payment of a Note made by the said McKay, and due to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, or so much of said Stock as may be sufficient to discharge the said debt. J. W. WRIGHT, *Cashier.*

Fayetteville, July 18, 1827. 28-2w.

Note Lost.

LOST in December, 1824, a *NOTE* given by Gilbert McIntagert, principal and Wm McNeill security, to the subscriber, for $46 25, dated October 14, 1824, due nine months after date. All persons are cautioned against trading for said Note, as payment of the same has been stopped Any information relative to said Note will be thankfully received and a reasonable reward paid for its res...ration. NEILL MUNROE.

Cumberland County, July 17, 1827. 28-1w.

$2 Reward.—Notice,

THAT on the 13th inst., I dropped my *POCKET BOOK* on the road between my shop and Mr. Sherwood Fort's, with the following Notes and Judgments therein—One Note against Jacob Gastor for $65; a Judgment against do., sum not recollected; three Judgments against Matthew Wicker, sums not recollected; a Note against Daniel McIver, pedlar; one against John McPherson; one against John Cameron, saddler, and several others not recollected.

DUG. D. MATTHEWS.

July 18. 28tf.

Union Canal Lottery
OF PENNSYLVANIA—30th CLASS.

To be drawn on the 25th day of July, 1827.

1 prize of 15,000 is $15,000
1 5,000 ...y ar... 5,000
1 ...e mistake was dis-
1

...e Corporation (or, as the Advertiser phrases it, "the Hon. the Corporation,) patronizes the exhibition of the "great ox Columbus, probably the largest in the world." Now, this is as it should be. No class of men are so fitted by their official character for the post of patrons to any exhibition of eatables *in esse* or *in posse* as Civic Corporations.—*Noah.*

The following is among the regular toasts drank at one of the dinner parties in Boston at the late celebration.

Agriculture.—To every honest farmer three little ingredients for a contented life—

A little land, well tilled,
A little barn, well filled,
A little wife, well willed.

Militia Captain's Executions
For sale at this Office.

POETRY.

FROM THE ROCKINGHAM GAZETTE.

I love the memory of that hour
When first in youth I found thee;
For infant beauty gently threw
A morning freshness round thee;
A single star was rising there,
With mild and lovely motion;
And scarce the Zephyr's gentle breath,
Went o'er the sleeping ocean.

I love the memory of that hour—
It wakes a pensive feeling;
As when within the winding shell,
The playful winds are stealing.
It tells my heart of those bright years,
Ere hope went down in sorrow,
When all the joys of yesterday
Were painted on to-morrow.

Where art thou now? thy once lov'd flowers
Their yellow leaves are twining;
And bright and beautiful again
That single star is shining.
But where art thou? the bended grass
A dewy stone discloses;
And love's light footsteps print the ground,
Where all my peace reposes.

Farewell! my tears were not for thee,
'Twere weakness to deplore thee;
Or vainly mourn thine absence here,
While angels half adore thee.
Thy days were few, and quickly told;
Thy short and mournful story
Hath ended like the morning star,
That melts in deeper glory.

THE BUTTERFLY.

From the French of M. De La Martine.

Born with the Spring, and with the roses dying,
Through the clear sky on Zephyr's pinion sailing,
On the young flowret's opening bosom lying,
Perfume and light, and the blue air inhaling,
Shaking the thin dust from its wings and fleeing,
And fading like a breath in boundless heaven,—
Such is the butterfly's enchanted being;
How like desire, to which no rest is given,
Which, still uneasy, rifling every treasure,
Returns at last above to seek for purer pleasure!

U. S. Rev. & Lit. Gazette.

'Tis only being in love and debt
That breaks us of our rest,
And he that is quite out of both,
Of all the world is blest:
He sees the golden age wherein
All things were free and common;
He eats, he drinks, he takes his rest,
He fears no man nor woman.—*Sukling.*

Notice.

THE Subscribers have purchased from E. B. Bailey, his Stock of *HATS*, consisting of Black and Drab, Beaver, Castor and Rorams, and Children's, which they will sell at low prices.

DEMING & McLEAN.

July 1827. 26-3t

DAILY EXPECTED,

A supply of the latest London fashionable black Beaver Hats. D. & McL.

A Wall *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, for sale low. WILLIAMS & FENN.

May 17. 19tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826, he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Mevilie's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Lafayette Hotel.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the recent death of Mr. Clement Tracy, the subscriber, who has been employed in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms with *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments*, particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES*. Boarders with or without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING are of the best quality and entirely new, and each Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. BATHING ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The BAR is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors*, recently selected for it in the Northern Cities, by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no efforts shall be spared to render it every way worthy of a continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.

October 25. 90tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber respectfully requests all those indebted to him in any shape, to make immediate payment. The great indulgence heretofore extended, with other circumstances, makes it necessary to [illegible] to legal steps, indiscriminately, [illegible] comply with this notice. become numerous and pow[illegible]lect and grant to restrain the civil and religious liberty wh[illegible] L. had promised to emigrants. They established a form of government, declaring the object to be, "to make the government of the colony agree as nearly as possible with the monarchy of which it was a part, and to avoid erecting a numerous democracy." This plan of government was the joint work of Lord Ashley and the celebrated John Locke; and its chief aim was to appoint orders of nobility, establish a powerful Aristocracy, and check the progress of republican opinions and manners. A more ridiculous plan for the government of the colony could not have been devised. The people were accustomed to equality and self government: a rank of nobility was odious to them; and they disregarded Laws which they had not been consulted in making. The prosperity of the Province declined, public morals relaxed, the laws lost their energy, a general spirit of discontent grew up, and ripened into rebellion. The Governors became corrupt, and the people idle and vicious. The attempt to give effect to the new plan of government entirely failed, and the Lords Proprietors abolished the plan, as unsuited to the condition of the colony. Two factions then arose; one that wished to establish a high toned preroga-

The Subscribers

HAVE in part received their Spring supply of *GROCERIES*, the whole of which is expected to arrive during the present week, when they will be able to offer as choice an assortment of Groceries and on as good terms as ever offered in this market. Their Stock will consist in part of the following articles, viz.

100 Bbls Philadelphia Whiskey,
151 do Apple Brandy,
30 do country Gin,
10 do N. E. Rum,
4 Hhds Jamaica Spirits,
6 Pipes Cogniac Brandy, a superior article (Seignette & Duray brands)
4 do old Schedam Gin, high flavor,
2 Hhds W. I. Rum,
10 half quarter casks Teneriffe
10 do do do Sherry
4 do do do dry Malaga
6 do do do Cette
1 do do do L. P. Teneriffe } WINES.
1 pipe Pico Madeira
½ do old do
½ do Corsica
75 bags Coffee,
3000 lbs loaf and lump Sugars,
20 hhds St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars,
1 case Imperial
1 do Cannister Gunpowder } TEAS,
5 kegs 2000lbs Shot,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, with a great variety of other articles in their line.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

May 17, 1827. 19-tf.

Just Received,

ON consignment, and well worthy the attention of country merchants, a few cases of *fine fur and wool HATS*, which will be offered at very reduced prices.

Also, on hand,

A few Cattys of very superior fresh *Green TEAS*, of the latest importations, well worthy the attention of connoisseurs in that article.

Lamp OIL by the single gallon.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

May 24. 20tf.

For sale by Willkings & Co.

75 Casks Lime,
34 bbls Cider Brandy,
32 do Whiskey,
50 do Sugar,
10 Hhds. do.

May 10. 18tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. Charles Stuart, by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle the same *immediately*, with Mr. John A. Matthews, who is duly authorized to collect and receipt for all moneys due the said C. Stuart.

H. A. DONALDSON, *Trustee.*

March 1. 8-tf.

THE subscriber, at his Store in Market Square, has lately received a supply of first quality *CALF SKINS*, and will receive orders for Mens' and Ladies' fine *BOOTS & SHOES*, made to measure, and warranted of the best workmanship.

He has also just received an extensive addition to his stock of Shoes, making the assortment complete.

Also, sides Sole Leather,
Wax'd and grain Upper Leather,
Lining and Binding Skins,
a quantity of Shoe Thread, best Awl Blades, Shoe Tacks, Russia bristles, shoe Punches, heel Ball, Brads, &c. &c.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply of the following kinds of *LEATHER* on hand, which they will sell low for cash, viz.

Skirting, first quality,
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

January 10, 1827. 1tf.

Sir Archy.

THIS high bred and beautiful Stallion will stand the remainder of the season in this town and be let to Mares for Twenty Dollars, or Eight Dollars the Single Leap, and one Dollar to the Groom, and thirty Dollars to insure the Mare in foal. Every care will be taken of the Mares, but I will not be liable for escapes or accidents. Apply to

JOHN BLACK.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 28. 17-tf.

☞Catch the Scoundrel!

RANAWAY on the evening of the 25th June, my negro *DANIEL*, who in all probability, will aim for Newbern, as I purchased him in that place in 1825. Daniel is a stout, likely Boy, and very intelligent. A reward of $25 will be given to any person who will apprehend and confine him in any jail so that I get him again.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN.

Woodville, June 26. 25 4w.

Sunday Schools.

THE Managers of the "American Sunday School Union" have committed to the agency of the Subscriber, a depository of Books in Fayetteville, which Books will be sold to *any* Sunday School Society at the Philadelphia prices, and to all societies *auxiliary* to the American, at a discount of 17½ per cent.

The facility afforded by this depository, of obtaining suitable books at the lowest rates, will, it is hoped, give a fresh impulse to the Sabbath School cause throughout our State. All Societies formed for this object, would find it their interest to become auxiliary to the American Institution at Philadelphia. For, while the only fee requisite for such a union is *Three Dollars*, the discount allowed, would, in the co[illegible] create a considerable saving. But the great Cicero[illegible] of such a connexion has its foundation in There[illegible]ligence—in union of effort in a good the writings of [illegible]iliary throws its limited experience magic charm, and[illegible]nto the common stock, and, from on which it is e[illegible] of experiments and results, derives with the finest per[illegible]elp.

der is every mome[illegible]k of restraining Sabbath breach—how to explain it. [illegible] dissolute youth, and training tuous sympathy which [illegible]lay Schools, in the paths of Revolution, have given to religion, is going on with racter. It is fortunate [illegible]all christendom: and it is Marshall has written the [illegible] the people of every town Whatever may be the defec[illegible] State, to avail themselves ry of our revolution will ne[illegible]ce. The depository is at gain; no work on that sub[illegible]pplications for Books will well calculated to produce readers. Marshall was a [illegible] JOHN MAC RAE.

and possessed the finest gen[illegible] 21tf

al friend of the Commander[illegible] State who feel an in-n all the feelings of the office[illegible]ested to give the a-has tranfused into his work th[illegible]

Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber has just received, in addition to his former stock, *Seventy five Packages* of BOOTS and SHOES, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at reduced prices for cash.

H. G. NELSON.

N. B. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Pumps made to measure, as usual, in the first style, at short notice.

October 25. 90tf.

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Spring Supply*, consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash.—Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vesting,
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarre[illegible], and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6-4 pavilion gau[illegible]ze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rich black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batte[illegible]e dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McARN.

Fayetteville, May 24, 1827.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving from N. York, at his Store, Green Street, a general assortment of Staple and Fancy *GOODS*, of the latest importations, which he offers for sale at extremely reduced prices: among which are, viz.:

Cloths & Cassimeres, extra super, blue black, brown green and olive, fine and common assorted,
Double milled drab Great Coating,
Ditto do Lion Skin ditto
Satinetts, blue, mixed and drab,
Cassinetts and Denmark Satteens,
Bang-up Cord; plain, olive and tabby Velvet,
Vestings, silk, velvet, Merscilles, swansdown and fancy, some very superior.
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow,
Ladies' blue and scarlet Pelisse Cloths,
Baize, green and Bocking,
Bombazetts, plain and figured, black, brown, purple, crimson and orange colour,
Bombazines, French and English,
Ditto 5-4 French super black and drab
Circassians, Nankeens and coloured stripe Drillings,
Muslins, Mull Mull, Book and Jaconet plain & figur'd
Cambrics and Cambric Dimities,
Calicoes assorted, new patterns,
Ditto, Furniture ditto,
Fancy coloured Crape Dresses,
Shawls and fancy Handkerchiefs, assorted,
Silks, plain and figured,
Fashionable shaded, plain & figured Gros de Naples,
——— Cote-palais, plain, striped and figured,
Fancy Hdkfs and Ribbons to suit,
White, green and pink crape Lisse,
Grecian striped Ginghams,
Hoziery; silk, cotton and worsted Hose and half do.
Domestic Goods, various kinds,
Russia Ducks and Sheetings,
Blankets and Negro Cloths,
Hats, coarse and fine for men and youths,
A general assortment of Hardware, viz. Anvils, Vices, carriage and bed Wrenches, table and pocket Knives. Iron, Steel and Nails assorted, Castings, Pots, Ovens (and odd tops to sell) Kettles, &c.

An assortment of SHOES,

Men's, Boys', Ladies', Miss's and Children's Boots and Bootees,
Miss's Leghorn Hats and youth's fancy Caps.

GROCERIES,

Teas, Sugars, old Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Gin and Whiskey, Porter, Cider, Teneriffe and Madeira Wines, old Port in bottles, fresh Lemon Syrup, &c. &c.

H. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 14, 1826, 83-tf.

Notice.

BY virtue of the power vested in me by the last Will and Testament of Duncan McFarland, late of Richmond county, deceased, I will sell at Public Sale to the highest bidder, on Friday, the 3d day of August next, at the house of Dugald Johnson, Esq., on Nicholson's creek, Cumberland county, the following tracts of *LAND*, lying and being in said county of Cumberland, all of which being beyond seven miles from the Turnpike Bridge, on Lumber river, viz:

60 acres south west side of Deep Creek, on the Yadkin road, joining James Monroe's lands.

50 do. on Nicholson's Creek, near or joining Angus Ray's land.

100 do. north side of the Yadkin road, joining ——

50 do. on the west side of Clay branch, joining Monroe's land.

100 do on the north side of James creek, joining —

100 do. on the mouth of Cabin branch, joining N. Campbell's land.

50 do. on Dry branch, joining L. Bethune's lands.

50 do. on Cuwhiffle, joining Graham's lands.

50 do. on the head of Gut branch, joining Peterson's land.

561 do. on both sides of Flat creek, joining Monroe's lands.

Many of the above tracts are truly valuable; on the last of which is an excellent Mill Seat on a never failing stream, and an inexhaustable quantity of the best saw mill pine Timber, and to add to the importance of the situation, it is within a short distance of Lower Little river, on which lumber may be rafted down to Cape Fear. Persons wishing further information, may apply to Dugald Johnson, Esq., who lives in the neighbourhood and is well acquainted with the above tracts. Terms (which will be accommodating) will be made known on the day of sale.

D. McLAURIN,
Surviving qualified Executor.

Near Laurel Hill, N. C., June 7, 1827 23-t3dA.

THE NORFOLK & FAYETTEVILLE

Line of Stages,

IS now running three times per week, leaving Fayetteville every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 o'clock A. M., and arriving at Norfolk every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday afternoon, in time for the Steam Boats.

Returning, leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday; and arrives at Fayetteville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

The Stage arrives at its stand each night about 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs at 4 or 5 in the morning, so that passengers are not deprived of their rest.

The Baltimore and New Philadelphia Lines of Steam Boats leave Norfolk immediately on the arrival of the Stages, by which regulation *one entire day* is saved over the last Summer's arrangement. The Boats for Washington, Richmond, and Petersburg leave Norfolk as heretofore.

The great expedition on this route, the ease and comfort of travelling, and the general reduction of prices, will, we hope, ensure to this Line a portion of the public patronage.

THE PROPRIETORS.

May 1827. 18-tf.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office, which, if not taken out before the 1st of October next, will be sent as Dead Letters, to the General Post Office:

A—James Jos. Alison, Elizabeth Ammons, John Averitt, Madison Allen, Dianna Ashe, Wm. Adams.

B—James Beggs, (3) John Bethea, James Byrn, Malcom Buie, John Bethune, Quinney Bass, Neill Bayard, (2) Chas. Betts, Mabel Bingham, Jas. Blue, Daniel Blue, John L. Bethea, William G. Bryant, George Burns, James S. G. Baker, Gennett Buie, John Black, (2) Aaron Bays, Catharine Brown, Sherrod Broom, Mr. Bowan.

C—Sarah Cade, William Cade, Susannah Campbell, Smith Collins, D. B. Clark, John Conely, Arch. Colquhoun, John Carley, Isabel Colquhoun, Bryant Collins, John Cameron, John Clark, Danl Campbell, John B. Clark, Mikel Conner, Thomas A. Crawford, Charles H. Chapman, June Calcote, Wm. Cochran, Alexander Carrell.

D—John Douglass, G. W. Dawson, Jona. Deal, Matthew H. Drake.

E—Edward Ellis, John Elyard, Perry Ellis.

F—William T. Frizell, Nathan Fulworth, Margaret B. Freeman.

G—Grisella Gilmore, Isaac Geddins, John Gillies, (2) Flora Gillies, John T. Gilmore, (2) Daniel Graham, Hardy Griffin, Norman Gillis, Wm. Griswold.

H—Horris Henderson, Hannah Howell, James Hitchener, John Hegarty, Mary Hubbard, Geo. T Hearsey, J. Hart, Joseph, the Barber, Marg. Howie, Allen Hooper, John E. Hanes, Harriet Hailis, Elizabeth Henderson, Enoch Hall.

J—Alexander Johnson, Dan. Johnson, (2) Abram Johnston, Henry F. Jordan, John A. Johnson, Janetta Jones, James Johnson, John M. Johnson, Isaac Jessop.

K—Michael D. King, Allen C. Kellogue, Ezekiel King, Dee Kay, Danl. Kennedy, Neil Kelly, (2) Harriett Kelly, Orin A. Kinne.

L—H. G. Latimer, William Lauder.

M—Joseph Moore, John Monroe, Sen, Sidney Mosely, John Martin, Absalom Marsh, (2) John Matthews, Matthew R. Moor, Tandy Millegan, Nathan Mendenhall, Peter Monroe, Danl. Munroe, William Moore, Wilham Magee, Catharine Martin, James Madison, James Maxwell, John Maxwell, Philip Murchison, Malcom Munroe, Hugh Morrison, Jas. Myrover.

Mc—Michael McGary, Neil McCraney, (2) Cornelius McNa, Charles McAlester, Robert McIntyre, Malcom McNeill, John McGuaig, (2) Dun. McCallum, Archibald McFarland, William G. McDonald, Murdoch McLeod, William L. McNeill, Daniel McNeill, James McDaniel, Alex. McKenzie, (2) Mrs. Kenneth McKenzie, Alex. McRae, Alphred McKittran, Dug. McKellar, George McKay, William McDougald, John McCaskill, John McMillan, John McDonald, Margaret McDonald, (2) Colin McLauchlan, Dan. McKinnon, Benjamin B. McCoy, Alexander McDougald.

N—Robt. Norman, Jesse Northington, Susena Nickson, Henry Nunnery.

O—William Oryans, Susan Plummer, Wm. Parks, (2) Nathl. Price, (2) Saml. Pearce, Arch'd Peterson, Joel Prince, Stephen Philips, Andrew Patterson, Joseph Prance, Mary Philips, William Push, Secretary Phœnix Lodge, Levi Perry, John Pierce, William Pegram, William Parker.

R—James Russ, Catharine Robinson, Francis C. Rhodes, Dun. Ray, Ewin Rice, L. Rickets, James Reardon, Felix Roberts, Benj. Robinson, Archibald Ray, William Ragan, Dugald Ray.

S—Charles H. Smith, Lot Stevens, Elias Sinclair, (2) David Smith, (3) Lewis Stewart, James Simmons, Alex. Shaw, Malcom Shaw, Malcom Small, R. N. Stone, Barna Stephens, Isham Scott, Sarah Sims, John C. Simmons, James Sims.

T—A. Tinner, Nat. Turner, C. J. Tooker, Wm. Tootle, Daniel Thompson, Thompson & Huntington.

V—Charlotte Vines.

W—Catharine Warden, Edw'd Webster, David Williams (2) Hardy Warrick, Elijah Windham, John S. Williams, (2) Mr. Whitfield, Thomas B. Wooten, Samuel Word, Norman White, J. R. West, Isaac Wheeler, C. L. Ward, (5).

JOHN MAC RAE, *P. M.*

Fayetteville, July 1, 1827.

Just Received

AND for sale by Hortons & Hutton, BACON—prime. [June

Bacon and Lard

10,000 Lbs. Superior B[illegible] tities to suit purchasers; and factured in Fayette[illegible] by the barrel, for sale—apply to

April 26. HENRY [illegible]

Tan Yard.

THE Subscriber respectfully inform[illegible] that he purchased (twelve mon[illegible] *TAN YARD* formerly conducted by W[illegible] He has made many improvements, and the management of the most experienc[illegible] from the North. He is now ready to [illegible] for all kinds of *LEATHER*, and [illegible] dispose of on the most reasonable terms

300 Sides Sole Leather [illegible] of
200 do Black Harness do.
200 do Russet do do.
200 do Skirting do do.
500 do Wax and Grained [illegible] Kip, Calf, Sheep and Deer

ALSO,

Wool and Hair for *Plastering*.

Cash paid for Dry and Green Hides.

H. G.

Fayetteville, December 13.

Coach Making.

HAVING taken the Shop formerly Jacob Allen, next door to the [illegible] Bow street, I intend carrying on the C[illegible] *Making and Repairing.* ☞Orders will attended to and work executed with despatch. ZECHARIAH T[illegible]

Fayetteville, April 26.

☞One elegant Stick Gig for sale ch[illegible]

R. T. Goodw[illegible]

HAS just received a fresh [illegible] *DRUGS AND MEDICINES* offers for sale wholesale and [illegible] for cash, or approved credit. Orders from the Country promptly [illegible] ☞Prescribed Medicines carefully [illegible] up.

June 7. 28

JAS. KYLE

HAS just received per the late arrivals from York and Philadelphia, a very large and did assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry [illegible] all of which being purchased at the late sales in the above named places, is offered at ced prices. Country Merchants and pedlers nerally, are invited to examine the Goods

AMONG WHICH ARE:

5 Cases Leghorn Bonnets,
Silk shaded Bataste, 3-4 and 6-4,
Bolivar Robes, a new and beautiful article
Swiss, Irish and Scotch Muslin Robes,
Nankin and Canton Crape Robes,
Superior real India long Shawls,
Worked Swiss Vandykes,
Tambored do.
Bobinet lace do.
Rich lace Dresses, of superior quality,
Bobinet lace Veils, assorted.
Thread and Bobinet Lace, of superior qu[illegible]
Gauze Scarfs and Hdkfs. of new style,
Do. Ribbons, something new,
Plain, figured, shaded and striped Silks,
700 pieces Calico, some of superior quality style,
200 do Ginghams, 3-4 to 6-4,
Ladies' silk and cotton Stockings, assorted
4-4 & 6-4 cambric and jaconet Muslin,
Mull mull and book Muslin, figured and [illegible]
Drills, Florentine and cotton Cassimeres,
Damask Satteen,
Black Lastings,
Superfine, blue and black Cloths, very c[illegible]
Do do Cassimeres,
Blk Circassian and Bombazette,
4-4 & 7-8 Irish Linens, grass bleach, and [illegible]
Linen Cambric, and cambric Hdkfs,
Flag and bandano do.
Britannia and Madrass do.
45 bales domestic Goods, comprising an assortment,

With many other articles too tedious to [illegible]

Also, on hand,

100 boxes prime green Coffee,
25 hhds. Sugar,
2 ceroons real Spanish Indigo.

Fayetteville, May 3.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session Term, 1827.

Benjamin W. Williams and Duncan Murchison, vs. William Johnson. } Original Attachment Levied on 350 acres &c.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant William Johnson, is out of the State, it is ORDERED, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, printed at Fayetteville, that said William Johnson appear at our next Court of the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in August next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him, &c. the plaintiff's demand.

CORN. DOWD.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term

JOHN BRITT, vs. SARAH COX } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT

IN this case it is ORDERED by the Court that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* at Fayetteville, for six months, that the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered *pro confesso* against her. A true copy from the minutes.

ARCH'D McQUEEN, C.

Fayetteville Academy

THE Committee to whom is confided the this Institution, have resolved to let buildings to some competent and efficient who will take upon himself the entire of the Academy on his own account.

The buildings are large and commodious culated both for a Male and Female De

The Children of the town are numerous cal advantages for a flourishing Academy and well calculated to invite pupils from and, as there is now no private Grammar the place, the present appears to be a for an individual to embark in the cau Seminary on his own responsibility. that the profits of the Institution there would reward the undertaker amply and enterprise.

Any person wishing the situation will letter (post paid) to the Subscriber

H. POTTER, *Pres't of the*

Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1826—27-tf

☞The Committee are desirous to of the Buildings to some person or keep up a temporary School, until shall be put upon a permanent footing tion as above.